

VOL. XVIII. ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS

that the public marriage question was entered into before there was any statute against it. He believed in good faith, according to his religion, but he recognized the supremacy of his adopted country's laws, and would live within them cheerfully. He said he would not advise any one to break the laws. He was fined \$500 and sent to the State Prison on payment of this amount.

**A Condemnation Killed.**

**Reading, Penn., September 18.**—Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, of Lorberystown, Schuylkill county, was run over and killed while walking on the track this morning. She was one hundred years old.

Expelled For Hazing.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., September 18.—Naval cadet Henry A. Wiley, of Texas, a member of the second class of the naval academy, was today disciplined for hazing. Louis Driggs, of North Carolina, a candidate for naval cadet, was the leader of a gang of cadets that had edged Driggs, pulled his nose and slapped his cheeks several Sunday afternoons since, when Driggs had walked into the naval academy.

Miami University Expelled.

OXFORD, Ohio, September 18.—Miami university at Afton place was reopened yesterday after having been closed for twelve years.

of a second of the same kind, and torpedoes will be purchased. The sailors and torpedoes will be immediately upon the assembling of the cortex. There is no doubt that in the present state of public feeling a loan ten times as large as that called for will be raised.

**The First Conviction.**

LONDON, September 17.—John Coulberti, who was arrested last month on the charge of having abducted for immoral purposes a girl under 16 years of age, was found guilty today and sentenced to fifteen months' servitude. This is the first conviction under the provisions of the criminal law amendment act.

the Dolphin came into collision today in the Straits, a portion of the North sea, of the northeast coast of England, and seven of the crew of the Dolphin were drowned.

Another dispatch says that the Dolphin, which was sunk by the collision, was bound from London to Havre, and that seventeen of her passengers and crew are missing.

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**The Steamship Washburn.**

**MOBILE, September 18.**—The steamship Washburn, which has been ashore at St. Joseph's bay, on the Florida coast, was towed to port this afternoon. She was run aground by a steam tug and suffered little damage.

And their letters to the public, were written when each other in companies of two and three. "Now, the question arises, how these prisoners, handcuffed and chained together, could "often take off their clothes" or "strip themselves completely?" And then, suppose they did manage to get their clothes off, how could they perform the more difficult task of getting them on again. The Rev. Mr. Pittenger must explain this if he wishes people to think he has written "a true history" of the affair.

MADE AND NOT LISTENED.

I notice that Colonel L. M. Lyman, in his CONSTITUTION, refers to the "Liberian Republic." This is an error. Gov.

**The Hallooed Mystery.**  
BERLINGTON, Iowa, September 18.—The halloo which descended at Monmouth, Ill., early, yesterday and created such a commotion, as one in which an arsonist was to make an attempt from the fair grounds, but which escaped after suffering some damage from the wind, nobody was in it.

**Asking Aid for Miel.**  
MONTREAL, September 18.—Miel's counsel will leave today for England. The Montreal committee will issue a manifesto to the French asking people asking for aid.























## ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS.

Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change.

SHORT LINE.

MONTGOMERY.

Only 8 hours to Selma. Only 15 hours to Montgomery.

Through time table in effect September 19, 1885.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY.

Lv. Atlanta, Ga. 7:00 a.m.

At Fairburn, Ga. 7:15 a.m.

At Marietta, Ga. 7:30 a.m.

At Dalton, Ga. 7:45 a.m.

At Dalton, Ga. 8:00 a.m.

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## TAKE YOUR MEDICINE.

BUT BE SURE YOU GET IT PROPERLY PREPARED.

How Apothecaries Prevent Mistakes in the Preparation of Prescriptions—Some Simple and Some Complex—A System Used by a New York Drug Store, Etc.

The lives of nine-tenths of the people of Atlanta are in the hands of forty men.

The healthiest man now and then sends to a druggist to have a prescription filled. It may be a simple remedy that he seeks, but it is prepared for him in a few moments and the apothecary's fingers as he grapples at the ingredients touch a dozen bottles which contain drugs that would kill the patient if the mixer were filled with error for moment or inadvertently seized the wrong phial.

It is of great importance to the public to know how this business is conducted and to understand what protection is offered against careless or ignorant handling of drugs. Recently there have been in

ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY a remarkable number of accidents from prescriptions wrongly prepared. There can be no doubt that the importance of the people of a community that the preparation of the medicines which in this age of civilization and luxury are so universally used.

Butcher and Brother how they presented accidents in the preparation of prescriptions?

Mr. H. C. Hutchinson said: "Well, we follow strictly the prescription which is sent to us. The most frequent mistake made by druggists is in the compounding of quinine and morphine. We avoid the possibility of such an error by keeping our quinine in the square tin cans in which our powers of weightman send it. It is placed in the shelf of the counter, and the druggist is required to take it from the tin can and put it in the mortar. No one can make a mistake in the preparation of a prescription. Mr. C. L. Stoney said: "I make it a rule to keep the original packages as they come to me from the manufacturer. They are different in size and shape, and a mistake will be made if I do not trust to this. When a prescription comes in I read it off and one of my clerks stands by my side and dictates every word that I read. I look at a line, and the clerk calls for quinine or morphine. I reach for the bottle containing that drug. As I do so my clerk reads that part of the prescription, and so on until it is filled."

Mr. Meely, at Magnus &amp; Highwater's, said: "It is to our interest, of course, to guard against mistakes, and we exercise every precaution against them. Our quinine is kept in square tin boxes, and our morphine is in small round bottles. I where these articles are put in drug stores and the label was the only guide for the apothecary. We have not only the label, but also the shape and size of the vessel containing the drug to guide us. The most frequent mistake in the preparation of a prescription is in compounding quinine and morphine. They are almost exactly alike to the sight. The unpracticed taste would hardly distinguish them, as both are bitter. But the very fact that they are so much alike makes them more dangerous. One sits in a square tin box and the other in a round bottle."

A LITTLE ROUND BOTTLE several times a day. It would advise everybody who wants to use quinine to buy the loose article instead of having it prepared in capsules or pills. It is very much like morphine in its look and taste. There is one test which is infallible, and so simple that anybody can apply it. While quinine and morphine are almost identical in appearance, the difference can be instantly detected by dissolving any quantity of either in water. Any amount of quinine will give the water a milky appearance, while morphine will leave a considerable fatty sediment. On the other hand morphine will dissolve perfectly and leave the water clear. The confusion of quinine and morphine is the most common mistake, but there are many others, and an apothecary must keep his eyes keen and his brain clear. Another apothecary said: "There is no protection to either the druggist or the patient except what the apothecary makes by his own skill and skill. I think some of the mistakes made here are similar to that which is in force in England."

"What is that?"

"It is that every bottle which contains poison shall have one side rough. This rule applies not only to the bottles which contain the apothecary's supply but when he mixes any poison in a prescription he must put it into a bottle with a rough side. In this way a man cannot take up a bottle of poisonous medicine even in the darkest night, without knowing it. Such a law would be easy to enforce here, and would do a great deal of good, I am sure."

This subject of preventing mistakes in prescriptions has been intelligently considered in almost every locality where man is sufficiently civilized to appeal frequently to the drug store. At Glasgow, Scotland, the apothecary of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, an original plan has been tried with great success.

A cool tempered, accurate fellow is made to occupy a stool in the middle of the prescription department. When one of the dozen apothecaries gives a prescription he does not trust his own eyes to read it, but sits in a chair. He may fill fifty or one hundred prescriptions in a day, and his movements are apt to be very much like those of a typewriter. He begins to read the prescription, and as he brings out one bottle he holds it up to the face of the man on the stool and reads the label and calls out, "quinine," "morphine" or whatever else it may contain. Of course the clerk has reached for a certain bottle, but if his fingers have slipped and he has picked up a different one, the man on the stool will have made a mistake, here is a FINE SAFEGUARD.

The man the stool simply reads what is placed before his eyes, and the prescription clerk calls into requisition his ears as well as his eyes. This plan is found to work well and is highly valued by the most prosperous retail drug store in New York.

It must be said for the Atlanta druggists that they are among the most enterprising merchants in the city, and they are fully alive to the necessity of safely guarding against all mistakes in the compounding of prescriptions. The precaution explained by three representative druggists are similar to those used by other druggists in Atlanta, and a man is safer in having a prescription filled here than he is in most places.

Death of a Venerable Lady.

Mrs. Ann W. Campbell died at Willis, Texas, on the 18th day of September, 1885, aged eighty-four years.

The deceased was the daughter of the late John Clark, who was governor of the state of Texas from 1857 to 1861.

Mrs. Campbell was an educated lady, and a woman of rare intelligence and force of character. Her family connections were very prominent and distinguished throughout the southern states. She leaves four sons and two daughters, five of whom live in Texas. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church, and was a devoted and pious woman. She was a good mother, and a kind and generous friend. Her death is a great loss to her family and to the community. The funeral services will be held on Monday, September 21st, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the residence of her son, Mr. John W. Campbell, in Dallas, Texas. The interment will be in the Oakwood cemetery.

We have the best reading room in the city, and are free to everybody.

T. D. KLINE, Supt. W. E. KLINE, Secy. G. F. KLINE, Treas.

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